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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Sanitary conditions in Oakland and San Francisco, Cal.—Infectious diseases in refugee camps and unburned districts.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reports, May 25, as follows:

The camps have been concentrated under the direction of the Army Medical Service and now number 14 in all. From the date of the earthquake to May 24 there were 60 cases of typhoid fever and 96 cases of smallpox among the refugees in the various camps.

In the unburned portion of the city, during the same period, there were cases as follows: Scarlet fever, 25; diphtheria, 25; measles, 165; tuberculosis, 60; pertussis, 15; parotitis, 8; varicella, 5; typhoid fever, 23; and smallpox, 51. Smallpox and typhoid fever are well under control, and I am informed by the health officer for San Francisco that no apprehension need be entertained for the health of the people under the present improved conditions. With the increased water supply and repairs to the sewers the latrines and kitchens have been made sanitary in most places.

In Oakland conditions are much better than during the first week after the disaster. The quick action of the health authorities, backed by the military authority, the concentration of camps and providing them with all sanitary conveniences, have averted what promised to be a smallpox epidemic. Seven cases of typhoid fever and less than 25 of smallpox have occurred in the city since April 18.

Point Adams Camp has now 1,500 inmates. The addition of shower and tub baths and soup kitchens, some of which have been screened against the ingress of flies, make this camp a model in every respect.

The Hearst Camp, which accommodates about 700 refugees, has also proper sanitary appliances and sewer connections.

Report from San Diego quarantine, Cal.—Smallpox at Roseville.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McKay reports, May 24, as follows:

There is 1 case of smallpox at Roseville, a small village situated about 1 mile north of the quarantine station on the bay shore and within the city limits of San Diego.

As near as I can obtain a history of the case, the patient, a resident of Roseville, visited San Francisco after the earthquake and fire, was absent from his home about ten days and was taken ill with premonitory symptoms of smallpox soon after his return. He believes that he has been vaccinated as many as 3 times, but vaccinations must have

been unsuccessful, as the city health officer reports finding little or no evidence remaining of a successful vaccination.

The city health authorities have the case well cared for, and it is thought there is little fear of the disease spreading. Transportation companies, however, are carrying large numbers of sightseers to and from the stricken city; About 80,000 having already visited the place.

Report from Gulf quarantine, Miss.—Yellow fever on steamship Whitehall from Colon—Disinfection of vessel.

June 4, 1906. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille reports as follows: Two cases on steamship *Whitehall* arrived May 30, seven and one-half days from Colon. After three days observation diagnosis mild yellow fever. Cases show fever; disproportionately slow pulse; moderate albuminuria and no malaria, after careful and repeated examinations. Vessel treated accordingly.

June 6, 1906. To-day removed to hospital one positive yellow-fever case with fever, bradycardia, and albuminuria, making the third case from steamer *Whitehall* from Colon. Last case developed five and one-half days after fumigation on entering quarantine. First two cases existed on arrival.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille was directed, May 7, to detain the steamship *Whitehall* six full days from removal of last case. Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr at Colon was informed on the same date of the existence of yellow fever on the vessel, and enjoined to observe great precautions with regard to vessels leaving Colon.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths 307, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 62 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN—Month of April, 1906. The total number of deaths returned to the office of the secretary of state for the month of April was 3,097, corresponding to a rate of 14.6 per 1,000 estimated population. This is slightly lower than the rate for the preceding month, 14.8, but slightly higher than the death rate for the corresponding month of 1905, which was 14.4 per 1,000 population.

By ages there were 581 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 213 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, inclusive, and 984 deaths of persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 230; other forms of tuberculosis, 25; typhoid fever, 30; diphtheria and croup, 36; scarlet fever, 28; measles, 42; whooping cough, 45; pneumonia, 341; diarrheal diseases of infants under 2 years, 50; meningitis, 51; influenza, 61; cancer, 131; accidents and violence, 157.

There was some increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs, typhoid fever, measles, enteritis, meningitis, influenza, and violence, and a slight decrease in the number of deaths returned from the other important causes.